

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1914.

Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
DAILY, Per Month
DAILY, Per Year 6
SUNDAY. Per Month
SUNDAY (to Canada), Per Month
SUNDAY, Per Year 2 i
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8
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Foneign RATES.
DAILY. Per Month 1
SUNDAY, Per Month
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THE EVENING SUN. Per Month.....

ner months can have the daily and Suntay and evening editions delivered to them in any part of this country or Europe on the terms stated above. Addresses changed as often as desired. Order through news-dealer or directly of Publication Office, telephone 2200 Beekman.

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made now dare to hope for.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Associat 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Man hattan, New York. President and Treasurer William C. Reick. 179 Nassau street; Presider', Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassat street; Secretary, C. E. Luxton, 170 Nassat

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand. Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michediere, off Rue du Quatre Septembre, Washington office, Hibbs Building. Brooklyn office, 106 Livingston street.

If our friends who favor us with me and illustrations for publication wish to have rajected articles returned they must in all cases send etamps for that purpose.

The Regulation of the Federal Ex-

THE SUN has printed letters enough from its readers to show the widespread and intelligent interest which republic is the regulation of the Federal Executive.

We quite agree with those of our correspondents who describe this as the greatest present issue.

national development and obstructing travagance. the return of prosperity for the people and clouding the future of business, big and little, may not be traced directly or indirectly to the unwarranted sincerely hope he will get it. assumption by the Executive of powers and functions not entrusted to it by the Constitution. Nowhere else is there under way at this time so revodefiantly audacious a change in the framework of our Government. It is time that Americans who think beyond aggression begun under Roosevelt, ar- joy and fun of living? rested to some extent during the years of TAFT, and continued with accelerated vigor and momentum, almost 'n the bosom of civilization, with what the geometrical ratio, during the first fifteen months of Wilson and BRYAN.

Executive power, now so eager to attempt the regulation of about everything else in the world, is itself the thing which of all things most urgently calls for Federal regulation.

Executive THE SUN means the limitation of executive activities to the constitutional functions, and the restoration of that balance of power among the three coordinate departments of the Federal Government on which depends the life of our institutions.

Not a single law need be passed to effect the regulation of the Executive. It is only necessary to awaken the publie consciousness and conscience to the significance of the mighty change that is going on, openly in some respects, insidiously in other respects, and then friends. In short, nothing human, anito point to the Constitution as the

We are going to be old fashioned and tiresome enough to insist again on the supreme importance of keeping in view the limits on executive power prescribed, affirmatively or negatively, by that forgotten instrument, which President Wilson has sworn to protect and defend. The Constitution requires him to execute the laws made by Congress, not to dictate to Congress the laws it shall make. It requires not empower him to monopolize the legislative function. The Constitution authorizes the President to figure the moral, social or commercial affairs of the country. It has not sworn him in either as the guardian of the good as he is by the rank and file of the vicor as the scourge of the wicked. It torious army in the north. him to engage in uplift work even at

what is best for the citizens and sublects of foreign Governments.

This, we fear, is but a feeble beginhelp us to complete it for Mr. WILSON'S son to understand also that public ser- make a scene. vice is something more than a continuous duel with adverse opinion, the grat-

Once more we invite general attener's son of us

Governor Glynn Makes Good.

Governor GLYNN promised the taxpayers of this State that he would keep the appropriations for the coming year within the revenue of the State from indirect taxation. To do this it was necessary to cut the appropriations by at least \$10,000,000, as compared with the total achieved under Governor GLYNN's predecessor. It is not too much to say that a citizenship hardened to virtuous pledges of economy was not deeply impressed.

But Governor GLYNN kept his word. He refused to let the petty politics of a Legislature divided into two hostile camps interfere with his programme. He kept his pruning knife well whetted. our fellow citizens are taking in the and he used it wherever the process of proposition that the particular kind of elimination was possible. It seems like regulation most needed by our afflicted an easy course to follow. It is really most difficult. Besides raw steals and obviously wasteful expenses, there are many worthy enough enterprises that must suffer in the process. Not only wicked politicians but respectable folks must be affronted and faced down by Few of the evils now retarding the a Governor who actually sticks at ex-

Governor GLYNN has made good as to the most delicate and important policy of his administration. He deserves a great deal of credit, and we

An Artist.

The fiery rotations of Mr. Roose-VELT'S Olympian charlot wheels throw lutionary and swiftly progressive and about a lot of acrid dust that makes a lot of us cough and choke. He has borrowed or repaired a number of political principles that we don't care for. His tempers and languages are somesix o'clock to-morrow morning should times wofully overheated; but since consider soberly and justly the certain men from trees leaped down, has any consequences of fafture to check the man got one-sixteenth as much of the

We all know his many branched multiplicities of work and sport. Returned from the mountain shining rivers to ABTHUB BALFOUR, GEORGE GILBERT AIMÉ MURBAY, J. B. BURY, OWEN SEAMAN; history ancient, modern, mediæval; philosophy, Greek tragedy, Gibbon and FREEMAN, Uncle TOM MACAULAY of the Trevelyans; from PINDAR to Punch: By the regulation of the Federal what an ample range of curiosity, interest and conversation. And it is not Poincaré or Bergson or Asquith or the rest of the great lights, temporary or permanent, of politics or letters, who will make the Colonel unfaithful or a shade colder to his old enthusiast. JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN and the rest of his regular army of adorers and vital men. If he seems to have given the world medicines to make it love him, it is because there is little on two legs or on four by which he isn't attracted. Even the collection of his enemies must amuse him, at least can't bore him: for it includes so many old mal or plant is alien to the all hospitable mind of the Colonel. Nothing. that is, but some portions of the undoctored Constitution, and the unrecalled Judges. Whatever his opinions, he has had unequalled fortune and enjoyment as the show and the spectator; a great artist without knowing it and in spite

of occasional strata of Philistinism.

The Carranza-Villa Breach. The civilian department of the Mexican rebellion has been respectable from the first but never strong. There has been no time when the army was not him to participate in legislation to an supreme, and since Francisco Villa extent well defined in its precise if began to prove his remarkable ability somewhat archaic terms, but it does as a commander and leader it has always been in his power to depose Gov. not be a bit surprising if Mr. Sells beernor CARBANZA from the titular authority. It was the hope of intelligent Constitutionalists that the two men neither as amicus curiæ in the case of would find each other indispensable in the Judiciary nor as boss, mentor, whip, the common cause, to which both were master or mainspring of the Congress. devoted judging from their deeds and it does not constitute him the censor of professions. But a breach has come at last and there will be no mending it tended to enforce on the travelling pubunless CARRANZA yields on all material lie the poverty of the dines under his points to Francisco VILLA, supported management and to win support for

does not mention him as the agent of News from the frontier has to be public service. It does not commission sifted over for the little wheat it contains, but there seems to be no doubt corporations. The order of the New that General VILLA has taken personal home, much less to expend the na- charge of the local government in passenger cars shall be kept in pretion's treasures and the lives of its Juarez, Torreon and Chihuahua, and soldiers and sailors for the benefit of no longer recognizes the "First Chief" downtrodden aliens. The Constitution as his military superior. His brigade does not make the President and his commanders are said to be with him

own country; much less the judges of the man who is uniformly successful on the firing line and utterly fearless in the presence of danger. Doubtless they share VILLA's bitter feeling that Governor CARRANZA in appointing PANning in the enumeration of those powers and duties which the Constitution central division was responsible for does not devolve upon the President of the bloody rout at Zacatecas and the the United States. The catalogue is serious check to the insurgent camvoluminous, and no doubt others will paign. In common with VILLA they believe that Constitutionalist success instruction. The regulation of the Exmust be accomplished with the sword ecutive is urged in no spirit of un- diers who should not be controlled by friendliness to the distinguished citi- the civilian power. VILLA, although zen most in need of regulation. If a he had carefully planned a campaign vigorous expression of public sentiment against the city of Mexico, was praction the subject results in opening his cally set aside by the "First Chief" when the distinction of making the eyes to the bounds surrounding his seat assault upon Zacatecas was bestowed of authority and limiting the exercise upon NATERA, who was unknown to of his official power the benefit will be the fighting peons of the army of the THE EVENING SUN, Per Year..... 2 50 primarily to himself and to his place north. The remarkable thing is that THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. 1 08 in history. If we can bring Mr. WIL- VILLA did not protest at the time and

When disaster befell the Constitutionalist arms the storm broke. Another such defeat and the cause would ification of the pride of opinion or the be lost. It became imperative to reassertion of superiority of will power cover the ground lost and without debeing the prize of victory, we shall lay. VILLA's coup followed. He is have accomplished even more than we master in northern Mexico to-day, whatever his formal relations with Governor CARRANZA may be, and the business of fighting the Federal forces tion to this question of surpassing mo- will begin again under his leadership ment to the country and to every moth- with greater determination and energy than ever.

It may be suspected that the Administration at Washington will lose no sleep over the ascendency of CARRANza's ablest General. If his genius cannot win the day for the insurgents and save the credit of Mr. Wilson the outlook is much worse than dubious. Illiterate and evil of reputation as he is, FRANCISCO VILLA has been the same and strong man among the insurgents from the State Department's point of view. He has been right when the "First Chief" has been wrong, notably in regard to the questions raised by the occupation of Vera Cruz; and the Administration has found the "First Chief' obstructive and unreasonable. But approval of VILLA and sympathy have its dangers, and Mr. Wilson had better walk warily. There may be a rebellion within a rebellion in the northern States of Mexico, and mediation is among the breakers.

The Meanness of Reed Smoot.

The Hon. REED SMOOT, & Senator in Congress from Utah, continues shamelessly to display all the stigmata of the reactionary. His latest exhibition is his opposition to the charitable plan to raise the salary of that famous Iowan-Texan statesman the Hon. Caro SELLS. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, | clans. from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year. Such an increase is thoroughly consonant with Democratic economy, school of 1914, and would be only too faint an acknowledgment of the virtues and abilities of the Hon. CATO SELLS. As Senaworthy and able men" who are fit to be class hotel every night. Senators, Governors and such small deer, but "it regulres a peculiar skill and large experience in dealing with human nature in its plastic and mobile form to become a successful Commis-

sioner of Indian Affairs." Now; Mr. Sells moved from Iowa to Texas; therefore he is mobile. He has served on Democratic committees since the memory of man runneth not to the country. Therefore he has plasticity. ver to mould public opinion. According to Mr. Owen of Oklahoma he [CATO] can earn from \$15,000 to \$20,-000 a year as an attorney; is always at his desk at night; works from twelve to fifteen hours a day. "Not a more devoted man in the public service," according to the great Lone Star valedictorian, Senator SHEPPARD. Hearty praise is given to Caro by the Hon. M. K. SNIFFIN. secretary of the Indian Rights Association, two pages of the Congressional Record are enriched with whose reprinted wisdom. It is more than enough for us to read this remark of Mr. SELLS at the conference of Indian supervisors in Washington:

"There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the prohibition question."

In spite of this and hundreds of other proof of the Catonian greatnesses the niggard Smoot is trying to keep Mr. Sells from getting \$7,500 or even \$6,000 a year. If we are sorry it is for SMOOT. As for CATO SELLS, listen to the New Republic:

"Recently the Interstate Commerc Commission, in quest of a high grade man to put at the head of the work of making a physical valuation of the railways of the United States, offered the post to Mr. SELLS at a salary of \$7,500, a comparatively easy and comfortable position."

An offer of the same place at a still higher wage was made but refused. In travelling on the railroad from Iowa to Texas and Texas to Washington Mr. Sells became a railroad expert. How vain is Smoot's malice. It will Comes Secretary of Treasury when McApoo is elected Senator from his step-State of New York.

Through Eric Glass, Darkly.

President Underwood's unwashed windows on the Erie Railroad were inincreased freight rates. Their actual effect was to irritate patrons of the road and increase unnecessarily the hostile feeling toward transportation Jersey Public Utilities Commission that sentable condition is in the nature of a relief from an unprovoked act of petty despotism.

It need not be pointed out that an does not make the President and his to a man. The worthy Carranza has incident of this kind does more to stey and Bulwer-Lytton, and accounts of appointed advisers the final judges of never been more than an abstraction to impress on the public generally the the Italians in America, of Caribbean devise what is best for the citizens of our them, and they prefer as their leader usefulness of commissions than do and "dupples."

more important acts directly affecting a smaller number of persons. There is not a commuter or a through passenger using the Erie who will not hold a friendly brief for the New Jersey board, or who will not laugh heartily the next time he hears a railroad manager assert that commissions are unnecessary for the protection of the public from the eccentricities, stupidities and impositions of the corporations.

It is a pleasure to notice the interest in the honors heaped with full hands upon the Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS of Washington and Blooming Rock:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is the full form and the meaning of the degree of 'Lit. D.,' just conferred upon Secretary Daniels by Washington and Lee University? James B. E. Murphy. "West Hurlet, June 18."

The letters in question stand for "Litoris Doctor," Shore Specialist.

The Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY has named a date for a conference with the advocates of woman's suffrage, but the subject is of only philosophic interest to him, as the votes are all cast in his district by the election officers.

According to Chairman OSBORN the Democrats face the crisis courageously, in spite of the report that Colonel SEVELT will not run on the Progressive ticket.

The ceremony of burying a huge hammer with stuffed effigies of "Knockers" in Paterson is not really the best of advertisements. It draws attention to Paterson's blemishes and backwardness, of which complaint has been made with good reason at different times. Paterson is by no means a model city yet. It has urgent need, for instance, of a modern railroad station in keeping with its importance. The present building is an eyesore. Paterson is lacking in pleasant open spaces and other adornments that a fine city should have. No one would think of calling Paterson attractive in itself, and yet not many cities equal it in picturesque natural surroundings. Perhaps it is difficult to make a factory and railroad city beautiful, but Paterson could certainly be made more winsome than it is to the senses

tesque exercises on Wednesday Mr. WILLIAM B. BRYANT urged "the development of a community spirit," and added with him in the new development will that the problem of the Board of Trade, which arranged the ceremony, was not one of making business better so much as one of making Paterson "the best city of the world." Although Mr. BRYANT set the merchants a very hard task, he struck the right keynote. Paterson would be better for sweetness and light than for heaped up

Governor Cole L. Blease and United States Senator ELLISON D. SMITH came near to blows when they spoke here to-day at the first of a series of meetings in their campaign for the United Stat Senate.—St. Matthews, S. C., despatch. Coming near to blows seems to be the

normal state of South Carolina politi-A greater than "General" Coxer has

arisen. Kelly's "Army of the Unem-ployed," sixty strong, has arrived at Elkins, W. Va., on its way to Washington. "General" Coxey reached the capital recently with a host of seven. Pertor Ashusst puts it, "there are many haps Kelly does not put up at a first

> We think the result of this British triumph [at polo] ought to be the de-velopment of an American team that will make the British lion tremble when we invade his shores .- Baltimore Sun.

> The complacent beast, having recovered the cup, will probably refuse to tremble no matter how mightily we mobilize our polo forces.

Decay of Feminine Politeness in New York City.

ferring to the letter of Mr. Stephen G. Williams, I wish to say that the so-called gentlewoman deserved and should have rebuke for the act of dis-

I have had similar experiences with my own sex, I am sorry to say, and in one or two instances I very firmly but politely (Oh, how the necessity of being polite to persons who do not show a similar dispo-sition galls one!) insisted on my rights, and in one case on the rights of a man who hadn't sufficient je ne sais quol to

look out for himself.

Verily, politeness is a lost art in this city. I am sorry that so many women, through thoughtlessness, ignorance or beto everything in sight, are making those of the astute railroad and trolley car com-of their sex who are gentlewomen forfeit the chivalry which the majority of men something for nothing out of the public? If not perhaps some one acquainted with re willing to accord them.

New York, June 18.

LABRUNE.

The Lincoln Arsenal

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: You will no doubt have noticed in the recent list of the property of the Boy Orator of the Platte, assessed in Nebraska for taxation purposes, the item "firearms,

What use has the great Apostle of Peace for \$100 worth of firearms? That would buy two shotguns, four or five rifles or half a dozen six shooters even the average man, let alone one of well known pacific tendencies. Can it be that the esteemed head of the

State Department is gunning for the Dove of Peace? Or does he expect to occupy Mexico and drive out Huerta in person? Or is he contemplating a descent a la Jesse James on THE SUN and othe papers that have presumed to discuss his Chautauqua controversies in a humoro if not even a disrespectful manner?

New York, June 18. Peaceful.

The Man Who Knows He Is Always Right To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I am informed by a man who sat with President Wilson at a dinner table in Princeton last week that in the course of his remarks the President said he does not read the newspapers.

He understands that they criticise him bitterly, but he "knows he is right and will go ahead." - He had read the newspapers more and comprehended that the best papers express the average of public opinion, he might have been saved from his many mistakes and blunders. For example, he would not have killed dollar diplomacy, only to substitute for it dime diplomacy, and his conduct of the game in Mexico would not have shown such bad form when contrasted with the masterly play of Huerta.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

In the Century Magazine for July there are half a dozen short stories by John Luther Long. Katherine Fullerton Gerould and others, and verse by Helen Gray Louis Untermeyer and others. A. C. Laut prescribes a "remedy" for the lack of an American merchant marine, Brian Hooker looks for "the essence" of Alfred Noyes. G. Russell Smith describes "two story" farming, ground crops among fruit trees, and Irma Kraft writes about the "Lighthouse" and its blind beneficiaries. Arnold Bennett is in Holland and A. B. Paine's "Car That Went Abroad" is in the Azores and Spain. There are reminiscences of Tol- | So spake the obsessed President stey and Bulwer-Lytton, and accounts of As he stoppeth one of three; the new Franklin statue in Philadelphia, of They tapped their brows as on they went.

PLAYING TO THE GALLERY. Public Approval a Futile Standard of

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! In baccalaureate sermon to the Yale ors President Hadley said: "The value seniors President Hadley said: The value of the professional success is not due to the money it enables a man to earn or to the distinction which it confers upon his name; it is due to the public approval

which success carries with it."

Can it be possible that education has fallen so low that public approval is the means of estimating the value of success?

If men have followed this teaching it is no wonder that Dr. Hadley says:
"Many a man of 50 whom the world
counts as successful is in his heart sore and disappointed."

and disappointed."

Of course, because instead of educating himself, drinking deeply of life, letting his better self play, he has been looking for public approval as his god of success. When real true success, that gives one lasting pleasures that are real and abiding and which draw happiness in their wake, comes from the mind and has absolutely nothing to do with public approval.

For their peace of mind and usefulness in the world let us hope that the Yale seniors will not think of public approval as success, but will follow these lines from an editorial article in THE SUN:
"The real man divests himself of artificial glory by not thinking of it" and will say over to themselves Goethe's lines: "Every man, whether he occupy a low position in life or emerge as its victor, testifies to personality as the greatest factor in happiness."

JAMES D. DEWELL, Jr.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17.

PORTO RICO'S DISABILITY.

An Islander Calls Upon Congress to Bestow Citizenship Upon His People.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why does not Congress before adjournment bestow upon the people of Porto Rico the full rights of American citizenship? long have our brothers of the Latin race been denied their rights. Too long have pompous clerks from the States strutted pompous cierks from the States strutted about among the Porto Ricans and dis-played their superior breed by calling the Porto Ricans greasers and "spigs." Too long have inefficient clerks drawn high salaries paid by these same "spigs." Too long have American "booze fighters" sojourned in "Ike's place" in San Juan and cursed the country and the people. and cursed the country and the people that fed them when their own people con-sidered them unworthy of employment. Congress knows mighty little about the Porto Ricans. It is not in human touch with them. One member of Congress with them. One member of Congress from New York in a letter to a constituent admitted that he saw no reason why citizenship was denied to the Porto Ricans, but he failed to say what he would do about it. No doubt other members of Congress hold the same view. Some one writing to THE SUN has spoken hopelessly of the outlook for Porto Rico, and there is a reason for the neglect. There are no chances to exploit Porto Rico, but there are plenty of chances to make an honest, healthy and comfortable living by hard work. Perhaps if fortunes could be made there with no work Con-gress would be more interested.

PABLO DE FALU. BROOKLYN, June 18.

A TRAVELLER'S GRIEVANCE.

utensil I can keep it as long as I like be-fore I use it. If I buy a book I can keep it as long as I like before I read it, and I like before I live in it.

But if I buy transportation in the shape of a railroad return ticket or a transfer on a trolley car line I must use it when seller tells me to do so or I lose money and must pay over again if I want to travel the distance I have already paid for travelling. Why is this?
What difference can it make to any one

thirty days or within a year or two or three? What difference does it make to any one if I use my transfer within a unemployment of many, forced into povertain number of hours or to-day or tomorrow or on any other day? What difference does it make to any. What difference does it make to any. ference does it make to any one if I use my transfer at a certain point or at a point beyond and thus save the railroad the expense of transporting me over the entire distance it had contracted to carry

Why should not unused return tickets and unused transfers be fully redeemable whenever and wherever presented to an office of the company issuing them? I both return have paid good money for ticket and for transfer, and the piece of paper in each case ought to be good until it is used or redeemed, for meanwhile the company has been enjoying the use of the If the President Wants Information He money I have paid.

Is not the present condition a rem-nant of the tyranny of the railroads and car lines carried over from the days when they put on the public all they thought it would possibly stand, and were in th damned"?

Are these not simply tricks on the part something for nothing out of the public? If not perhaps some one acquainted with the inner working of the railroad and troiley car systems can explain the logical practical and business reasons for what appears on the surface to be an imposition upon a meek and long suffering pub YONKERS, June 18.

The Rime of the Novice President

It is a novice President And he stoppeth one of three: "By what office right, or legal might. Now, wherefore stoppest thou me

"There was a ship," he held him so "A ship that sailed full well, But a change of skippers laid it low. An' it stood nor storm nor swell!

For long about that Ship of State Had flown prosperity, albatross, and without dress

For fat it waxed on favors given As if a bird most loved of heaven With appetite unsate!

I smote that bird so free. With tariff arrows, not content I slear prosperity!

'And lo, the factories grew still Nor any wheel in motion, As idle as a painted mill Within a painted Goshen!

"And then uprist a clamor wide. As wide as continent. And letters and complaints deride

'Oh, why and wherefore so unkind?" Cried out his vis-a-vis: "Tis but a dream!" said said he, "of mind A mental alchemy!

VIII

They're working, and all's free and fair No. no. I never drink!"

'Let them get wages from the air.

They need not work, but think

And tapped them meaningly!

JERSEY IN NEW FIGHT The Psychologic Effect of the Underwoo Tariff on American Industries. FOR HUDSON BRIDGE To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The public mind has been diverted so by long protracted "crises" from which apparently come no results in Mexico, and by discus-Movement Started to Petition

THE WIT SHARPENING PROCESS.

any means defunct, there seems to be great dearth of pregnant comment on the working of the tariff law enacted by our present Government. For my own part I am doing probably as other men are doing at this time, that is to say, I am forming judgments based on facts, such as I am put in contact with, and these, while not especially diversified, seem impressive, since all point in the same direction.

I find, for instance, on our stretch of coastline as between Seattle and the Brit-

ish province, there have been manufac-tured until lately some of the finest red-wood or high grade cedar shingles in the world, that there were out upon that por-tion of our coast in 1912 240 or more go-ing, prosperous mills engaged in turning out the product mentioned, but that when the present tariff law went in effect all of these mills were closed for the reason that the shingle mills across our border, employing cheap workmen from Japan, were enabled, thanks to our present tariff law, to undersell the product of our country-men. I find that the shingle business in the State of Washington was really nathe price of the product has been cut enough to come below the cost of manu-facture in the State of Washington; that thousands of native American workmen who had employment in our mills are now thrown on their uppers "psychologically."

I have a friend whose business has been the manufacture in this country, not 500

miles from here, of low priced hosiery for men and women. I find that he was mak-ing a twenty-seven inch hose for women at a cost to him of about 60 cents a dozen pair, which usually retailed at 10 cents pair, such increase in price including th manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers' profits, the cost of advertising and the exmanufacturers in Germany, on account of the low local wages paid, were enabled to put upon the American market an equally good hose at 45 cents a dozen pair, of which price 36 cents represents the original cost of manufacture and 5.4 cents the Underwood tariff tax. So, naturally, what has resulted in the case of my friend's factory is that it has been closed because of the new tariff, the men and women who were employed in the business mentioned have no work; that it is difficult, if not impossible, for them to find any work because of shrinkage or ruin in so many other lines as a result of the new tarks.

I am told by people operating woollen mills that they are running at a loss since the enactment of the new tariff, and unless there be substantial cuts in wages

less there be substantial cuts in wages they too will have to close.

Conditions in the iron trade are similar. Amusement is excited in such circles by the proposal to restore part of the sugar duty, concerning which the report of Messrs. Matthew Addy & Company, dated June 6, remarks that "the Administration of the confession, that the sugar business are consistent to the confession. is confessing that the sugar business on a free trade basis will be ruined; but if sugar needs help, why not iron? There must be some cause for this depression in the iron trade; the present free trade tariff cannot escape a large part of the responsibility. Of course the iron trade sympathizes with the sugar producers; it Why Should Railroads Limit the Use of Tickets Paid For?

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: If I buy food I may keep it as long as I like before I eat it. If I buy an article of wearing apparel I can keep it as long as I like before I wear it. If I buy a tool or a utensil I can keep it as long as I like be.

It would be easy to cite other instances, all leading, as I have noticed, to the same conclusion, that the Democratic party buy a house I can keep it as long as instead of fulfilling any of the promises to before I live in it.

I made of benefits to come to the United States from the Wilson-Underwood proposals, is doing the United States vast injury to-day, because, I think, the cases happening to come within my sphere of knowledge are unquestionably typical.

Only this morning I have an appeal from the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, over the esteemed What difference can it make to any one Condition of the Poor, over the esteemed if I use my return railroad ticket within

yet mighty pertinent just now in view of the elections in the fall, to the effect that we don't have prosperity in the United States except when there is a Republican Administration

THURLOW WEED BARNES.

Can Get It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is evident President Wilson is undecided whether to stop or push the so-called anti-trust bills, and he is seeking information to whether the times are prosperous

We are sure every employer and manufacturer will gladly give him an opinion on this subject, either by wire or mail; and as a help to a determination whether to stop or enact the legislation, why would it not be a good plan to have this done? It is evident to every one he lacks the in-formation and it ought to be supplied to him.

MANUFACTURER. UTICA, N. Y., June 18.

A Bucelle Poet on Politics and Business. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: How does this strike you as the view of a truly rural:

Bizness and politics goin' to fight-Surest thing you know! limb onto the rail and set there tight To watch the show. Some says that politics has the call.

ne says that Biz can pack the hall. Maybe, whereas. less that politics knows a lot

But when it comes to a time that's hot I bet on Biz. PROSPECT, June 18.

The Sundays of a Hard Worked Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I

of no better advice to give "Undeof no better advice to give "Undeof in regard to spending his time on
" in regard to spending his time on
The Rev. Rudolf Mantel is tra-Sunday than quoting what Milton says In those vernal seasons of the year when

jury and aulienness against nature not to go out and see her riches, and partake of her rejoicings with heaven and earth.

Yes, take the advice of your family. "Undecided." and "get out" and "get around." It is better than to "laze ARINGTON H. CARMAN.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 18.

The Human Hysteron Proteron. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Don' you think this strenuous fellow Rizuppi Awoko has got the cart before the hors as many busy bees are apt to do? NEW YORK, June 18.

To Colonel Roosevelt's article in the July Scribner's is appended a "preliminary state-ment" from the Colonel about his River of Doubt, with a map on which he has marked the disputed part of his route in Brazil. Richard H. Davis reports his recent ex periences "at the front" in Mexico, and Alice Duer Miller treats "An Aspect of Feminism." William H. Rideing describes "A Month at

TUNNEL ALSO DISCUSSED Suggested That Five Counties Most Benefited Share Cost With New York. NEWARK, N. J., June 18 .-- Arguments on the advantages to be derived by connecting New York and New Jersey with either bridge or tunnel were presented to the Board of Freeholders to-day for the

Fielder to Name Another

Commission.

to give the members opportunity carefully to consider the question. The commission in New Jersey was appointed by the Legislature to report on the feasibility of the proposition and the work is now considered at an end. It is suggested that if a new commission is appointed the expense of either a bridge or tunnel be shared by Essex, Hudson, Bergen, Passaic and Union counties with New York.

purpose of having Essex county petition

sion to act on the question with a sim-

llar body in New York. Action was de-

ferred until the next meeting of the board

Martin Saxe, counsel to the New York emmission, and ex-State Senator J. A. C. Johnson, counsel to the present New Jersey commission, addressed the board to-day. Other speakers were Henry W. Hodge, engineer employed to look into the feasibility of the bridge plan; & H Davies, engineer on the tunnel proposition; De Witt Van Buskirk, a me of the New Jersey commission, and W. Hayward Noyes, chairman of the New Jersey commission

Mr. Johnson said that the petitioning of the Governor did not mean neces sarily that Essex county was committed to any project involving expense to it. He said that if either the bridge or the tunnels were paid for according to the county plan Essex county would pay less than under the State plan, as has been proposed. He declared that under the county plan the apportionment of cost would be according to the benefit gained. while under the State payment plan the cost must be in accordance with the ratables. He pointed out that the five counties have about two-thirds of the ratables of the whole State.

In his discussion Mr. Saxe said tha New York was ready to consider further both the bridge and tunnel projects, bu that it could do nothing if the new com

mission is not appointed. Mr. Hodge explained that as an engineering problem the bridge project was easy. Borings in the river at Fiftyseventh street, New York, where it is proposed to locate the span, he said, have own geological conditions that permit of proper foundations. He estimated the

total cost at about \$52,000,000.

Mr. Davies pointed out advantages of the proposed location of the tunnel Canal street, New York, to Twelfth street, Jersey City, by the underground route He gave no estimate of the cost of the tunnel, which has been placed at \$11

Present conditions of the ferries, which he said were likely to get worse, were discussed by Mr. Van Buskirk. He said that if New Jersey did not go into either the tunnel or bridge proposition it would the chance of its life. He declared New York wanted the proposition. and if New Jersey is dilatory the oppor

tunity will be lost Noyes said that three years after conditions in our congested tenement districts, having left both old and young broken in health and spirits."

Hence I conclude there must be something in the old assertion, exploited often, which was \$3,000,000.

Freeholder Mattia contended that bridge or tunnel would mean a loss of trade to New Jersey, because the casier the residents of this State can get to New

spend their money. AUGUSTINIANS NAME OFFICERS.

Will Make Headquarters Here. PHILADELPHIA, June 18 .- The Quadrenits sessions to-day at Villanova College.
The Rev. N. J. Murphy, the new provincial, will make his headquarters in New York. The Rev. Dr. M. J. Geraghty.

the retiring provincial, remains rector

Father Murphy, New Provincial

the Church of Our Mother of Consolation Chestnut Hill. The Rev. N. J. Vasey, retained as treasurer of the monastery of St. Thomas at Villanova, was elected socius to the provincial. His designatorium or cabinet will be the Revs. Edward G. Dohan, president of Villanova College; Daniel J. Leonard, Cambridge, N. Y.; John T. Sheehan, Villanova; B. J. Geisert, Chestnut Hill; Joseph A. Hickey, Chestnut Hill, and Walter H. Valiquette, Waterford, N. Y.

The Rev. Francis A. Driscoll, professor of mathematics at Villanova, succeeded the Rev. Matthew J. Corcoran as vice-president of the college. Father Corcoran becomes superior of St. Thomas coran becomes superior of St. Thom Monastery. The Revs. Patrick Ker and William McCormick, Philadelphia now concluding studies at Rome, wi

FOUR PRIESTS CHANGE POSTS.

The Rev. Rudolf Mantel Goes to Joseph's-Other Transfers. everal changes of posts among Roman

vilocesan authorities in this city yeste referring exercise:

In those vernal seasons of the year when air is soft and pleasant, it were an in
Church, East Eighty-seventh street. Rev. James S. Fenton to St. Hospital from Mount Hope; the ward V. Higgins from St. Mary Williamsbridge, to be chapla Joseph's Hospital: and the Rev

J. Martin from St. Joseph's Yonkers, to St. Clare's Acaden Hope, where he will act as chap BRADY MEDALS ANNOUNCED

Museum of Safety to Award Them to Safest Electric Railway.

The American Museum of Safety has just placed in the hands of 1,000 electric raffways in the United States the conditions of competition for the Anthon Brady Memorial medals. These me are to be awarded annually to the Amer has done most to conserve the safety and

has done most to conserve the safety and health of the public and of its employees. A gold medal is awarded to the company, a rephea in silver to the member of the operating staff who has most contributed to the successful record of his company, and a bronze medal to the employee of the company whose services have the Lizard," and Senator Lodge the literary ployee of the company whose services have been of the greatest value in the promo-tion of health and safety. The first diversions of a convalencent. There are four short stories and a couple of poems, and the beginning of a serial. "Abroad With Jane." award will be made the latter part this year and will be based on the recor for the year ending June 30, 1914. E. S. Martin. In the departments man ners and "The Melancholy of Masterpieces" are considered, the latter by James Huneker.